

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY

CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. 6d. a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Time after; long ones in Proportion. — PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

To the honourable JOHN PAGE, of ROSEWELL.

SIR,

WHEN I was told you intended to favour with some remarks my late publication, from the opinion I had been induced to form of your literary abilities, and from that knowledge of the law of evidence which your high station supposes you to possess, I was in hopes the subject would be canvassed in a manner very different from that to which I had so long been accustomed; but sorry am I to confess my disappointment. The same general charges, void of all kind of support, fill up the greatest part of your letter. Neither time, place, nor particular words, are produced. "You have often heard me avow the same opinions which Mrs. Nicholas heard me maintain;" but what these opinions were neither you nor Mrs. Nicholas have vouchsafed to ascertain. As to my interpretation of the 1st chapter to the Hebrews, if I grant I did apply it to the manhood of our Lord, yet still, since the articles of the church do not point out the passages of scripture by which I am obliged to support the doctrine of the trinity, I am at perfect liberty, I apprehend, to deduce it from such as upon the best enquiry I find most proper and conclusive, and to give up those which I have reason to think have been pressed impudently into the service. The whole, therefore, of this argument, serves only to declare to the world that you and I differ concerning the application of some texts to a doctrine which I hope we both equally maintain. A wonderful piece of information truly! With respect to your quotation from Mr. Lindsey's Apology, I neither understand it, nor can discover for what purpose it is produced. If that gentleman, by distinct intelligent agents, supposes that our church intends to set forth three distinct substances in the Deity, I am sorry to say he hath sacrificed his usefulness to chimerical fancies. The decree of the university of Oxford, made during the dispute between Sherlock and South, declares that opinion to be heretical and damnable; and the learned Doctor Dawson, in his masterly defence of the trinity (delivered in a course of sermons preached at Lady Moyer's lecture, with the approbation of the present bishop of London) asserts, that "the holy ghost is not a distinct and separate being from God, of a nature inferior to the father and the son, but of one and the same eternal essence, truly and perfectly divine." In another passage the same great luminary of our church maintains, "he is not a separate agent or substance from the father; but the same in substance; the glory equal, and the majesty coeternal." Of the second person in the undivided trinity his assertions are nearly the same. And although this learned divine declares that the doctrine is rather unhappily expressed in one of our creeds, and that the very terms (that is, the *scholastic* terms) may now be safely given up [N. B. here I only deliver the doctor's sentiments] yet he strenuously contends for the thing itself; "that our redeemer and sanctifier is very God, of the same substance, power, and glory, with the father." With respect to the peculiarity of my reading some parts of the litany, I can only reply, that the several editions of the common prayer being differently pointed, till some one of them shall be declared authentic by the church, I must continue to use my own reason in determining which is most agreeable to the articles. In the mean time the public may be assured that when you or your friends produce this as a proof of my ever denying the doctrine of the trinity you are greatly mistaken; but till you inform me what your own ideas of that subject are I cannot be more particular; because it is very possible that I may deny your doctrine of the trinity in holding the doctrine set forth by the church.

Mr. Andrews, in the account of my story relative to a dispute on the trinity which I had with a gentleman at Cambridge, has made a mistake. It is very true that I had such a dispute, in the course of which that gentleman advanced many crude things respecting the matter in debate, and called his own indigested scheme by the name of the scripture doctrine of the trinity; upon which I replied, that the doctrine of the trinity (meaning as he had stated it) was not to be found in scripture. Be this as it may, since the said conversation was a mere scholastic dispute, which happened some years before I took orders, I could wish to be informed what concern it has either with my subsequent subscription, or my conduct as a clergyman, or what proof it is of my denying the doctrine of the trinity at the time of my relating it to Mr. Andrews.

The apology you make for your conduct in joining the general attack upon my reputation, usefulness, and fortune, may appear necessary to the public. As candour, honour, and sincerity, are still esteemed virtues by some, its insufficiency the public will judge of. With respect to me, no kind of apology was needful. I depend on the rectitude of my actions; and am, sir, your humble servant,

S. HENLEY.

TO ACADEMICUS.

SIR,

THE first appearance of your address to the public on the subject before us with difficulty extracted from me a reply to a particular part. Silence was considered for some time as the proper treatment which it merited. Not that I was deterred from any difficulty in the undertaking, for it is an easy but disagreeable task to point out the absurdities which are often to be met with in the *opuscula* of little writers. But since you have dragged me forth, I must once more attend you. To do you justice, your last should really be analysed; for by this means the strength of your reasoning, and the truth of your assertions, will become more conspicuous. By this means you will appear in your proper dignity, especially in the first paragraph, which must add a peculiar force and energy to your *modos* and *plans*. "When I offered to the public my thoughts on the defects of the present plan of education at the college, and proposed such a mode as I thought would be most likely to remedy them," &c. So far we allow that the thoughts, and consequently the mode and plan proposed in those thoughts, were entirely your own. But let us see what follows a sentence or two below: "To let you into a secret, it was by no means a plan of my own;" that is, the thoughts wherein the mode and plan were proposed were by no means your own, or your thoughts were not your thoughts. This is indeed a mode of reasoning of your own (and as you are fond of degrees) *enjur te doctorem cres.* It was highly necessary, however, that you should let us into this secret. But let us go a little farther: "It has been deemed worthy of the adoption of the professors of William and Mary by some of the most sensible and learned men of this country." Now indeed you have emerged, and broke forth the great luminary of this western world. These plans and modes were not your own, but some of the most sensible and learned men of this country have thought them worthy of adoption. Academicus was the first who saw their merit, and thought them worthy of adoption; therefore Academicus is the first among the most sensible and learned of this country. Ye stages! it is now ye must hide your diminished heads, it is Academicus who shines the cynosure of America, to him ye shall look up as your faithful guide and monitor in all your researches; for what are the labyrinths of philosophy but so many mazes, which lead to error, unless he shall guide and direct you! "This, sir, will shew you how little I deserve the title of literary projector;" or rather this, sir, will shew how cautious you ought to be in controverting opinions before you know from whence they come; this will shew you that I am the proper judge of all *modos* and *plans*, and to let you into another secret, that my knowledge in all the branches of science has rendered me the great, the wise Academicus.

The merit of the following paragraph will be found to deserve the same analysis. The beauties of a writer are never so clearly discovered as when we trace and consider each separate part, its connections and dependencies upon the whole. After recommending a second refusal to your plan, which is indeed a hard injunction, you observe, "I could mention many who at this time are suffered to proceed in the irregular manner of which I complained." Suppose there are one or two of those who may properly be called students, the reason which was given, you say, was, that there must be (in an infant country especially) particular circumstances in which the rules of a college are dispensed with. But Academicus observes, "you should know that the rules of a college should submit to no such circumstances." So far our assertions may at least balance one another. But let us try whether we cannot throw the consistent Academicus into my scale, and whether he may not be found in another piece to admit of some material indulgences in an infant country. You will find at the head of the tail of Academicus that "a batchelor of arts, of three years standing, might be entitled to a master's degree, without attending any part of his time at college. This indulgence would be necessary in an infant country, where the majority are but illy able (an expression which should be adopted in William and Mary) to support their sons at a college for any great number of years." What are we to judge of an author who, on the same plan, can advance sentiments so diametrically opposite? Be it your's to reconcile contradictions. To make a reflection here would really be an insult upon the most common understanding. Permit me, however, to observe, that this irregularity not only might, but doth prevail, in those models from which you have taken your plans and modes, and that, so far from an obligation to attend any part of his time at college, his master's degree is sent in pursuit of him to the most distant provinces.

Let us try the next. It had been observed, "that not a literary honour has been conferred which was not the prize of public contest, or which merit did not claim." This is a profound sentence, the depth of which you cannot discover. Degrees, you say, were never known

to be the prize of public contest. In your models, perhaps, they never were; but at Oxford they are considered as the most honourable; for you should know that they are not all, though of the same standing, considered as equally honourable, but that they have their distinctions and differences according to the abilities of the person on whom they are conferred, which are discovered by public contest, or if you will, by public disputations. You found an alarm also about public examinations before the candidates are admitted to degrees. In this, too, you are sadly confused; for at Oxford each candidate is in fact privately examined by the masters of arts. Now for your sorry sentences. "I am sorry that you have asserted that an acquaintance with either of the branches of science is generally esteemed worthy of a reward in any seminary," &c. because I suppose you have never heard of degrees of doctor of laws, doctor of divinity, and many others. As to Nassau, it matters not much, I believe, whether you are a son of this or that place. It will scarcely make so much noise in the world as the *notule solum* of a Homer, and others of the ancient sages. Your *plans* and *modos* were worthy of her adoption, and therefore it was probable they came from thence, or its environs.

You were pleased in a former piece to lay down a proper plan by which the mathematic school should be conducted. I shall not take up time to consider its particular merits, I shall not ask you why algebra is to precede the first elements of geometry, why fluxions must precede spherical trigonometry or conic sections; it would be as useless as absurd. The method which has been for three or four years adopted is such as has received the sanction of a Barrow, a Newton, a McClaurin, a Whiston, a Saunderson; and shall this Academicus, scarcely emancipated, perhaps, from some noisy, pompous school, presume to dictate? You may be of use in some departments of life, but let me recommend modesty, and a proper attention to your own affairs, as your best, your surest guide. Beware of the blushing merits of a Rigby!

We now advance towards the conclusion, where we find you extending your *plans*, and in your greatest descending to correct "that vitiated taste which has of late years but too much prevailed." It is to be lamented that you had not given some general *plans* here also, from which a proper taste in composition might be attained. But no doubt considerable advantages must be derived from the perusal of your late performances, so fraught, as we have seen, with all the elegancies of language, so strengthened with all the powers of reason. But I must confess that your entrance into this field has made me almost repent my undertaking. We should soon have a quarrel with the cross-cross-row, and be obliged to fight it out, in a short time, through all the squadrons of the vowels, the mutes, the semivowels, and the liquids. Here indeed would be a sore and endless labour. Therefore, to spare both time and pains, I must beg leave to bid you adieu, but recommending a like behaviour on your part, unless you can oblige the world with something less crude, and better digested than your present plans. Trust me, Academicus, the public has too serious a game to play to be much entertained with ours.

A. B.

AMERICA to GREAT BRITAIN.

CAN any man be said to have a property in that which another can by right take from him when he pleases, without his consent?

Can that man's property be said to be secure if they who command have power to take from him the whole of it, or what part they please, and use and dispose of it as they think good?

Can it be affirmed of the people of Great Britain, agreeably to their constitution and established mode of taxation, that the whole of their property can be taken from them by their representatives, without involving in the affirmation the following absurdity, viz. that the people of Great Britain can take away the whole of their property from the people of Great Britain; or, in other words, that a man can rob himself?

Can it not be affirmed of the Americans that the whole of their property may be taken from them by the people of Great Britain, without involving in it the same absurdity?

Can the property of the Americans be secure if the people of Great Britain have a power to take the whole, or what part of it they please, and dispose of it as they think good?

Doth not the claim of the people of Great Britain to tax America amount to an assertion that they have and mean to exercise this power?

Can an American be said to have any property if the people of Great Britain can, by right, take it from him when they please without his consent?

Doth not the claim of the people of Great Britain to tax America amount to an assertion that they have and mean to enforce this right?

Can there be justice in such claims?

Are not the representatives of the people of Great Britain subject themselves to the laws which they make for Great Britain? And is not this a tie upon them?

Is there the same tie upon them with respect to any laws which they might make for America?

When the representatives of the people of Great Britain lay a tax upon the people of Great Britain, are they not themselves also subject to pay their proportion to such tax?

Were the people of Great Britain to lay a tax upon the Americans, would they, in like manner, be subject themselves to pay such their proportion?

Would not the people of Great Britain, by every shilling thus raised from the taxation of America, have so much the less to raise amongst themselves?

Might they not be tempted to oppress the Americans (as the Romans oppressed their provinces, even Britain itself) when, by so doing, they enrich themselves?

Might not America, under tax-masters thus interested in their oppression, be deemed in a state of abject slavery?

Ought a jury to consist of persons who were to divide the damages agreed upon by their verdict amongst themselves?

Ought a Briton to wish to be a jurymen in such a cause?

Ought an American to submit his cause to such a jury?

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 9.

BY a vessel just arrived from Philadelphia we have received papers as late as the 1st of this instant; and as they contain many interesting articles of intelligence, and some very material pieces relative to the unhappy disputes now subsisting in America, we could not possibly avoid obliging our readers with a supplement to this paper; and more especially when we consider that the proceedings of the firm, animated, and patriotic conduct, of all the colonies, must be agreeable to every native of this country, and all others who wish well to the rights and liberties of AMERICA.

Just imported from London, in the London, Captain Robinson, and to be sold, at my SHOP in Williamsburg,

A large ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS & MEDICINES;
also fine sallad and common oil, best Durham mustard, jar raisins and currants, Brinkwell's purging elixir of peppermint, a great variety of patent medicines, pickles, spices, candies, &c. &c. &c.

WILL. PASTEUR.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ordinary, ferry, storehouse, warehouse, and other improvements, at Boyd's Hole, on Potomack river, in the county of Stafford, with 200 acres of land adjoining, now in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Grant, but belonging to the trustees of Mr. John Bland, of London, who hold it of William Fitzhugh, Esquire, under a lease, made by him to Mr. Bland, about 7 years ago, for a term of 40 years, at the annual ground rent of thirty five pounds. The houses are all new, having been built by Mr. Bland since the commencement of his lease. The ordinary is 30 feet long, and 20 feet wide, has 3 rooms and a passage below stairs, and 4 rooms above, all well finished. The kitchen is large, and has two brick chimnies, and the storehouse is commodious, with a counting room at one end, and a lumber room at the other. The warehouse is 80 feet long, and 20 feet wide, underpinned with brick, and has a good cellar under part of it. There are convenient stables, and all proper out-houses, for the ordinary and store, which will be shewn by Mr. Grant to any person inclined to purchase, and may be entered on immediately. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Grant, on the premises, to Mr. John Bland, at Blandford, or the subscriber, in Hanover county.

To Messieurs Philip, John, Charles, and Benjamin Grymes.

THE unprecedented notice given me by Mr. Benjamin Waller, in the public paper, of a measure taken by the general court the 7th of last month, has given me such a shock, that nothing but a consciousness of my innocence could possibly bear me up under the heavy burthen of affliction and distress I am overlaid with. You cannot be insensible of the difficulties I encounter to clear up an injured character, which the measure you have adopted must put a finishing stroke to, if I cannot dispel the cloud you have so heavily drawn over my head; therefore I desire you will consider how necessity compels me to require the public to suspend their opinion of me until I clear up my character, which you compel me to call on you, in this public manner, to explain in the same manner you have made your attack. I must request that you will be particular in your reasons, which have influenced you to the measure you have taken, without ever giving me the least notice, that I might defend myself; and that you will set forth how, and in what manner, I have, or can, defraud you. Permit me to advise you to be cautious how you get farther drawn in by any weak, wicked, or malicious, ratlers or advisers.

BEN. GRYMES.

For L O N D O N,

THE ship Liberty, William Outram, master, has two thirds of her cargo already engaged, and for the remainder will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 8l. sterling per ton. Any gentleman that may be inclined to ship will please to send their orders either to the captain on board, Mr. William Meredith's, on Mattapony, Mr. William Stephenson, at York town, or Mr. George Lorimer, at Urbanna, or Mr. William Porter, at Fredericksburg.

THE snow Carlisle, William Bensley, master, burthen about 360 hogheads, lying at Ruffin's ferry, on Pamunkey, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, to any merchant in Liverpool, at 8l. sterling per ton. Those inclinable to ship are desired to send their orders to Richard S. Taylor, in King William, or the captain, who will attend the adjacent courts.

Petersburg, June 8, 1774.

IF one James Young, a native of Scotland, and a joiner by trade, who came to America many years ago, and by the last accounts his friends received concerning him, resided at Alexandria, in this colony, he now living, he may, by applying to the subscriber, either personally, or in any other manner he thinks proper, hear of something greatly to his advantage. But if he should be dead, any person acquainted therewith would greatly oblige the subscriber by informing him thereof by an advertisement in this paper, in which a particular account of vertisement in this paper; when, he died, is desired; whether the place where, and time when, he died; how many; whether he left any legitimate children; how many; their respective places and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to insert such advertisement at my cost.

BOLLING STARK.

LOST, or stolen, from the subscriber, in the lower end of Louisa, on the 27th of April last, a POCKETBOOK, with cash and bonds, and other papers, viz. a bond on William Gilliam, the sum of which I cannot ascertain, but is between fifty and one hundred pounds, a note of hand on John Swann for 8l. 12s. a penal note on Robert Powell for 2l. with three years interest thereon, an order from Charles Irvin to William Mitchell for 10l. an order for ten hogheads of tobacco, of John Jones's, and an order from Archer Moore to John Farris for 3l. There were upwards of seventy five pounds in cash. All persons are forewarned from taking the above mentioned bond, or any of the notes of hands or orders, from any persons who may offer them. Whoever will bring the said pocketbook, with the above contents, shall receive 10l. from me, in Albemarle county. There were several other papers that I cannot recollect.

WILLIAM WATSON.

To be SOLD, at Mr. William Wood's, in Spotylvania, on Wednesday the 15th of June,

ALL the estate of the said William Wood, consisting of the tract of land whereon he lives, containing upwards of 400 acres, with good improvements, six Virginia born slaves, stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs, several good feather beds, and sundry other articles of household and kitchen furniture. Three years credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with good security.

William Reid,

Joseph Herndon.

To be LET to the lowest bidder, in the parish of Cameron, and county of Loudoun, on the 3d Thursday in June, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE building of a BRICK CHURCH, 53 by 42 feet in the clear, 28 feet pitch, with galleries; a plan of which the vestry will produce that day. It is to stand above Cub Run, near the house of Robert Bland, within 12 or 15 miles of which place are great quantities of very good limestone. The undertaker will receive, on the day of sale, 350l. upon his giving bond, with approved security, for faithfully completing the building.

George Summers, } churchwardens.

Samuel Love.

The building to be let at Bland's.

For SALE, and may be entered on at Christmas, TWO hundred acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn; part of it is good meadow land, well timbered and watered, about 80 acres cleared, with a good dwelling house and orchard thereon. It lies between Bull Run and Occoquan, in Prince William, within 4 miles of 2 merchant mills, about 18 from Dumfries, 20 from Colchester, and 30 from Alexandria. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to Scarlet Madden, or the subscriber, who lives on the said land.

WILLIAM MELTON, junior.

WIDDATCH & DRUMMOND,
CABINET MAKERS,
Near WILLIAMSBURG,

CARRY on the said business in all its branches, and will be obliged to all those who may favour them with their custom, as they are determined to pay the strictest adherence to every command, and prosecute the work with neatness and dispatch. Two or three journeymen will meet with encouragement by applying to them.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Berkeley county, greeting: We command you that you summon David Hunter, Moses Hunter, and Edward Beeson, to appear before our justices of our said county court, at the courthouse, on the third Tuesday in next month, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against them by Samuel Johnson, Esquire; and this they shall in no wise omit; and have then their writ. Witness William Drew, clerk of our said court, at the courthouse aforesaid, the 25th day of February, in the 13th year of our reign.

WILLIAM DREW.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Berkeley county, greeting: We command you that you summon Richard Paris to appear before our justices of our said county court, in chancery, at the courthouse, on the third Tuesday in next month, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him by Stephen West; and this he shall in no wise omit; and have then their writ. Witness William Drew, clerk of our said court, at the courthouse aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the 13th year of our reign.

WILLIAM DREW.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Hampshire county, greeting: We command you that you summon Simon Vaston and Abraham Kuykenall to appear before the justices of our said county court, at the courthouse of the said county, on the second Tuesday in April next, to answer a bill in chancery exhibited against them by Robert Gregg; and this they shall in no wise omit under the penalty of one hundred pounds each, and have then their writ. Witness Gabriel Jones, clerk of our said court, at the courthouse, the 18th day of March, in the 14th year of our reign.

GABRIEL JONES.

For S A L E,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marsh, that may be drained with very little expence. The situation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oysters and fine fish, particularly sheepheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reason for selling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a dark chestnut sorrel mare, branded on the near shoulder IY, and on the near buttock CB, with a small star in her forehead, and appears to be 9 or 10 years old. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

Patrick McNeale.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a blue roan horse, appears to be about 8 or 9 years old, branded on the near buttock A, with a straight stroke at the top, and about 4 feet and a half high. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

William Peacher.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a small dark bay horse, with a large star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder in the form of a heart, and some appearance of a brand on the off shoulder, one hind foot white, and appears to be about 7 years old. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

Noah Nowles.

TAKEN up, in Orange, 7 hogs, which appear to be about one year old, six of them red, with black spots, one black, with white spots, another of them unmarked, and the other six marked with a crop and underkeel in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s.

William Wright.

TAKEN up, in Prince William, a black mare, about 13 hands and a half high, 7 years old, shod before, and has some saddle spots. Appraised to 8l.

Thomas Davis.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, has some saddle spots, and shod before. Appraised to 1l. 10s.

Stephen Perrow.

A good, sober woman,

Who would be willing to go to England, and take the care of two or three children upon her, during the passage, will probably meet with an advantageous OFFER by applying to the printer hereof.

To be RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS, B E L V O I R,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esquire, lying upon Potomack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

For S A L E,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maffey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.

(tf 1*)

VIRGINIA, &c.

At a general court, held at the capitol, the 7th day of May, 1774.

Philip Ludwell Grymes, son and heir of the honourable Philip Grymes, Esquire, deceased, and John Grymes, Charles Grymes, and Benjamin Grymes, the younger sons, and devisees of the said Philip Grymes, plaintiffs, against Benjamin Grymes, gentleman, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said Philip Grymes, deceased, defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiffs, and for reasons appearing to the court, it is decreed and ordered, that the said defendant give sufficient security for his future due and faithful administration of his said testator's estate, and that he be enjoined from intermeddling in any manner or degree whatever with the said estate until such security be given, or until the further order of this court concerning the same.

BEN. WALLER.

IN May 1773, or near that time, I gave my bond to John Reid, of Amherst county, for 125l. currency, payable in April, 1774; I forewarn any person from taking said bond of Reid, as I will not pay any of the money till such time as the said Reid fulfils his bargain with me,

CHARLES S.

To be SOLD, at BELVOIR,
THE seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, in Fairfax county, on Monday the 15th of August next (pursuant to his direction) all his **HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE** of every kind, consisting of beds and their furniture, tables and chairs, and every other necessary article, mostly new, and very elegant. Ready money will be expected from every purchaser under five pounds, and twelve months credit allowed those who exceed that sum, upon their giving bond, with approved security; to carry interest from the date if the money is not paid within forty days after it becomes due.

6 **FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.**
THE subscriber has for sale, on most reasonable terms, and to be entered upon at Christmas, a tract of valuable forest land, lying in Gloucester county, two miles from the courthouse, containing 450 acres, under a good fence; there are about 40 acres of meadow land, a good overseer's house, and quarters. The purchaser will be allowed twelve months credit, on giving bond, with approved security.

3 **MORDECAI THROCKMORTON.**
Just imported, and to be sold for ready money only.

A NEAT assortment of **PAPER HANGINGS** for rooms, staircases, &c. forty per cent. cheaper than they have ever been sold in this place. Also a quantity of ready made **SACKING BOTTOMS** of various sizes, brags, nails, upholstery tacks, brags casters for tables and bedsteads, bed screws of the best kind, brags caps to cover the heads of ditto, small brags rings, brags hooks, pulleys for draw-up window curtains, &c. **JOSEPH KIDD.**

T O B E S O L D,
THE noted and well accustomed **TAVERN**, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in James City county, about 15 miles from Williamsburg, on the main road leading to New Kent courthouse and Ruffin's ferry, with 500 acres of land in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.
To be SOLD, pursuant to an act of assembly, on the 1st of August, at Covington's ordinary, in Fauquier, **LEVEN** hundred acres of land, lying on Rocky Run, in the said county, by the trustees of Charles Carter. Credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money till the 30th of April next, and for the remainder that day twelvemonth, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

3 To be SOLD, pursuant to an act of assembly, on Monday the 1st of August next, being Prince William court day,

THE glebe lands of Dettingen parish, in the said county, adjoining the lands of the present incumbent the reverend James Scott, situate on Quantico Run, about 9 miles from Dumfries, and containing about 400 acres. The soil is good for wheat or tobacco, and there may be got a considerable quantity on the same.

3 **HENRY LEE, } churchwardens.**
LEWIS RENO, }

L O S T.
A LADY's small plain **GOLD LOCKET**, with hair in it, and tied with a black ribband. Whoever brings it to Mrs. Rind's printing office shall receive a **CROWN** reward.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th of May, from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, two convict servant men, viz. Charles Sawyer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, wears his own black hair, looks bold, thin visaged, has been lately whipped for running away, and the marks are still to be seen; he is a Londoner. James Scarborough, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years old, wears his own dark hair, dark eyebrows, came from the north of England, and speaks much in that dialect, is very talkative, and knock-kneed. Both these servants are bricklayers. They stole, and took with them, one Bath furtout coat, a blue cloth ditto, two pair of buckskin breeches, one new castor hat, bound with velvet ribband, three white shirts, two oznabrig ditto, and trousers, together with many other cloaths, the quality unknown. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may get them, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, if brought home.

Thomas Price,
Thomas Michum.

T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D,

RUN away from the subscriber, in Botetourt, on the night of the first instant (May) two convict servants, viz. **JOHN JONES**, a shoemaker, born in Liverpool, but I believe can speak Welsh, of a yellow complexion, brown hair, a large nose, and pitted with the small pox, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, round shouldered, thick made, stoops much in his walk, and has a scar on his right leg, occasioned by a wound when he followed the sea; had on, and took with him, a light coloured sailor's jacket, farnought breeches, two shirts of country made linen, a pair of trousers, and osnabrigs to make another pair: I also miss a new pair of buckskin breeches, with John Stewart wrote on the inside of the waistband, which I suspect he has taken. **ELIZABETH LEWELLIN**, a Welsh woman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, full faced, fresh and lusty, wants one of her fore teeth, and has a very remarkable scar on her throat; had on, and took with her, a new calico gown that buttons before, black calimanco petticoat and shoes, an old pair of green coloured stays, new striped country made linsy bedgown and petticoat, and sundry other clothes. She is smart and active, and capable of any business, can read and write, and probably may forge a pass. She has, I am informed, a sum of money which she brought into the country; and I imagine they will make for a seaport, as the man formerly followed the sea. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows; and I forewarn all vessels, and others, from carrying them off at

F O R S A L E.
FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louisa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near it.

(If I *) **GEORGE MERIWETHER.**
HARFORD COUNTY, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
DRIFTED away, last week, from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeake Bay, 2 miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large **FISHING BOAT**, about 18 feet keel, with 4 oars in her, and has a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old and spliced in several places, the floaters are made of cyprus; in said boat was near 300 fathom of tarred rope, new last season; she had a long painter or head-fall, with a pig of iron for an anchor; but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and rope, and delivers them, or gives information to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward. 3 **JACOB GILLES.**

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,

And to be SOLD at both PRINTING OFFICES.
A SERMON preached in the parish church of Bruton, Williamsburg, May 1, 1774; by appointment of the trustees and subscribers to a fund for the relief of the poor widows and orphans of clergymen in Virginia.

For the benefit of the **CHARITY.**

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living near King William courthouse, on the 24th of April last, a mealy coloured bay mare, somewhat inclining to white under her belly and flanks, 5 years old this spring, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a blaze in her face, one of her hind feet white, roached mane and switch tail, the paces, trots, and gallops; brand forgot. She was bred in Week county in North Carolina, and it is supposed has made that way. I will give 40s. to any person who will bring said mare to me, or secure her so that I get her again.

3 **JAMES MASTIN.**

TAKEN up, in Brunswick, a red and white cow, marked with a smooth crop in the right ear, and a swallowfork in the left; she is about six years old.

CHARLES LEADBETTER.

TAKEN up, on James river, a mouse coloured mare, about 13 hands and a half high, about 15 or 16 years old, branded on the near shoulder; but not perceivable, trots, and has a blaze in her forehead. Appraised to 2l. **SAMUEL LINSEY.**

TAKEN up, in Prince Edward, at the fork of Buffalo, a redish coloured steer, some white in his face and in each flank, a gimlet hole through one horn, and marked with a crop and underkeel in each ear. Appraised to 2l. 15s. **CALEB BAKER.**

TAKEN up, in Spotsylvania, a light grey horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, a snip on his nose, and branded on the near buttock. Polled, and appraised to 6l. **JAMES DAVIS.**

TAKEN up, on Sappony, a small black mare, about 7 years old, 4 feet two inches high, a small star in her forehead, has a few saddle spots, and branded twice on the near buttock with a three barred stirrup iron; has with her a year old colt, cut, but not branded, with a white spot in his face. Polled, and appraised to 10l. **BOLLING STARK.**

TAKEN up, in Halifax, a red cow, with a white face, a smooth crop in the right ear, the lower part of her tail white, about 3 feet 8 inches high, and 10 years old. Polled, and appraised to 2l. 10s. **JOHN LEGRAND.**

TAKEN up, in Spotsylvania, a bay gelding, about 4 feet 7 inches high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a mealy mouth and eyes, some white hairs in his forehead, and has some white on the near hind foot. Polled, and appraised to 12l. **JOHN PRICE.**

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, two sows, one blue, the other red, 14 thoats three months old, six of them of a bear colour, two a light blue, and the others red, all marked with a crop and two slits in the right ear, and a crop and nick in the under side of the left ear, except the blue sow; her ears being torn, the mark cannot be made out. Polled, and appraised to 3l. **THOMAS FOSTER.**

TAKEN up an unmarked black bull, with a star in his forehead, white under his belly, and the end of his tail white; he is about 3 years old. Polled, and appraised to 1l. 5s. **WILLIAM BEASLY.**

TAKEN up, in Louisa, a bay horse, branded on the near buttock with something that cannot be made out, about 4 feet 10 inches high, 15 years old, is docked short, and has several saddle spots. Polled, and appraised to 3l. 10s. **JOHN LIPSCOMB.**

TAKEN up, in Louisa, a dark bay mare, branded on the off buttock, and on the shoulder W, 4 feet 4 inches high, about 9 years old, and paces well. Polled, and appraised to 5l. **CHRISTOPHER WOOD.**

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a dark coloured bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, no perceivable brand, has some saddle spots, grey under her mane out to her foretop, some white in her face, one white spot on her left jaw, has but 4 upper teeth, about 12 years old, and paces a little. Polled, and appraised to 1l. 10s. **JOHN PHELPS.**

TAKEN up, in Amherst, a bay horse, branded on the left rump S, has a large wen upon his belly, and a number of saddle spots, his hind feet white, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and about 20 years old. Also a bay colt, neither docked nor branded, his right hind foot white, and about a year old. They are polled, and appraised to 3l. 10s. each. **GABRIEL PENN.**

TAKEN up, in Puckingham, a bay mare, with a blaze face, about 4 feet 3 inches high, and about 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and has a little spot on her left shoulder near the mane. Polled, and appraised to 6l. **WILLIAM ANGLIN.**

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phipp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

if **BASSETT MOSELEY.**
WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand **ANCHORS**, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. **BASSETT MOSELEY.**
THE subscriber intends to leave the colony shortly, and to return in a few weeks.

ZACHARIAH STANLY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Kell, sick, deceased, of the borough of Norfolk, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known to

JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, Executor.

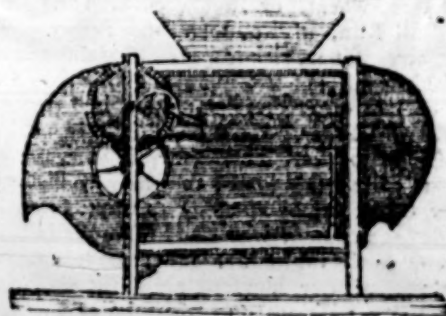
AGREEABLE to the act of assembly for clearing rivers and creeks, the court of Cumberland have appointed commissioners to agree with any person or persons, willing to undertake the clearing of Willis's river, in the said county. The subscribers give notice that they will attend at Horn Quarter Bridge, on the said river, on Thursday the ninth day of June, to let to the lowest bidder the said work. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker for the due performance of the same.

George Carrington, Thomas Tabb,
John Woodson, Robert Smith,
Joseph Calland, Joseph Carrington.

T O B E S O L D, on the 6th day of June, at the late dwellinghouse of Mr. Robinson Daingerfield, deceased, in King & Queen county,

ALL the household and kitchen furniture, most of which are very good, a parcel of good books, a large and small microscope, and a perspective glass, with views. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above forty shillings, on giving bond, with good security; those bonds that are not paid off at the day to carry interest from the date.

THOMAS LOWRY, } administrators.
W. DAINGERFIELD, }



D U T C H F A N S,

FOR cleaning wheat or any other kind of grain, are made and sold by **ADAM EXART**, in Market Street, Philadelphia. Likewise rolling screens, sieves for sifting iron ore, &c. warranted of the best make; also all sorts of wire work, for cleaning wheat, barley, rye, flax seed, Indian corn, oats, or any other kind of grain, and wire short-cloths for millers. The same to be had of captain Matthew Phipp, in Norfolk.

ON Wednesday the 14th of pril last ran away from the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, Thomas Puttrell, an indentured white servant man, by trade a butcher, but understands gardening and farming, and says he is acquainted with the business of a bricklayer and plasterer. This is the third time of his running away, and when he went off before he was near two months in the neighbourhood of Richmond town, and lived with one Isaac Parker, and probably may be in that part of the country now. In July last he was taken up in Bedford county. He is a truncky well made man, of a fair complexion, has hazle eyes, brown hair, which curls in his neck, is round faced, has very white teeth, which he shews when he speaks or grins, and speaks sharp and quick. He had the common apparel of servants, and he has a forged pass, signed by James Moseley, master of the schooner Nancy, discharged from Alexandria, and is called a native of old Nansemond town in Virginia. There went off with the said Thomas Puttrell an indentured white servant man belonging to Thomas Attwell of Westmoreland, who has likewise a forged pass, signed by the same James Moseley, and is therein called John Underwood, although his right name is Edward Duberg. He is a slim, well made man, near six feet high, was a sailor, and has been in Spain, Portugal, and France. He says he was brought up at Cambridge, and pre-tends to understand Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch. He came in the Succes's Increase, captain Curtis, into Rappahannock, and was sold for a schoolmaster. He robbed one Mrs. Hume of about 20l. worth of wearing apparel, among which were some jewellery, caps, aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. which he and Puttrell sold as they went along. The above servants were seen on their way to Gloucester town, between York and Rappahannock, and it is supposed they will pass for sailors, and go to Norfolk, or make for Carolina. Whoever apprehends them, so as they be delivered to their masters, shall have a reward of **FOUR POUNDS** for each, besides what the law allows.

RICHARD LEE.
THOMAS ATTWELL.

WILLIAM and MARY college, May 10, 1774.
INTEND to leave this colony shortly.
EMMANUEL JONES, jun.

JUST arrived in York river, the Brilliant, Captain Miller, from London, with a choice healthy indentured **SERVANTS**, the sale of which will begin at Richmond town on Wednesday the 25th of May; among which are the following tradesmen, viz. blacksmiths, braisers, edgetool makers, bricklayers and plasterers, shoemakers, stone masons, carpenters, joiners and cabinetmakers, makers, gardeners, farmers, labourers and husbandmen, book-keepers and schoolmasters, tailors, silkdyers, bakers, painters, leatherdressers, sawyers, butchers, a steward, groom, surgeon, &c. I will sell them very cheap, for ready money, or tobacco; and for those on credit, bond and security will be required.

THOMAS SMITH.

Just imported from London, and sold by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Raleigh in Williamsburg.

A WELL chosen assortment of the neatest **GOODS**, consisting of fine thread and blond lace, white fatten and lustring, blue fatten and farsnet petticoats, white ditto for weddings, fatten and queen silk shoes, muslin, gauze, catgut, and wire, worked linen, ribbands, plain and ribbed, silk, cotton, and thread stockings, small ditto for children, patent net aprons, equal in beauty to joining lace, silk gloves and mitts, roles and curls, ram-bour sword knots, boys beaver and hussar caps, ladies riding hats, feathers, and whips, childrens fashes and stays, a large quantity of Didbury shoes, sheneel, fine chip and cane hats, fans, cloaks, gauze handkerchiefs, purses, bags and puffs, purl for work, tureen, pump, and pap ladles, stone, silver, gilt, and pinchbeck, both shoe and knee buckles, paste, garnet, gold, and black rock ditto, India plate salts, diko snufflers and snuffpans, silver teaspoons, teatongs, and saltshovels, ditto coral and bells, paste, marcasite, pearl, and bead, necklaces and earrings, gold wires, silver bowed scissars, and silver tipped sheaths, lancet cases, watch chains and keys, combs, pocketbooks, and etwec cases, freemason and other broaches, paste sprigs and pins, tooth brushes, fine Irish wafers, sword canes, and penknives, black bags and roses, black pins, stay hooks, thimbles, silver shoe clasps, fruit knives, dolls and other toys, with many other articles too numerous to insert; all to be sold on reasonable terms, for ready money only, by

C. RATHELL.

At the same place may be had an exceeding fine **SILVER WATCH**, capped, which runs on diamonds, and a **GOLD WATCH**, with gold hands, and an engraved case.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine **LAND** for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any person or persons incline to purchase the whole or any part of the said lands, they may be shewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the same, or to the subscriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may best suit the purchasers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot. ROBERT BURWELL.

For SALE,

THE improved **SQUARE** of **LOTS** adjoining the lots belonging to Mr. E. DEANE, coachmaker in Palace street, Williamsburg. JOHN TAZEWELL, Esquire, of this city, is empowered to sell.

If the purchaser, or purchasers, do not pay ready money, his bond, with approved securities, made payable to ROBERT CARTER, will be satisfactory. tf

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP.

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expense of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, at Goochland courthouse, on Monday the 20th of June, being court day. **A** TRACT of rich, well timbered **LAND**, lying opposite to Elk Island, in Goochland county, belonging to the estate of Mr. John Smith, deceased, containing 2000 acres, which will be put up in four separate lots. Likewise a tract containing between 3 and 400 acres, lying on both sides of the Little Bird creek, near the head thereof, in the aforesaid county. These lands having been fully described in a former advertisement renders it unnecessary here. The time of payment will be made known on the day of sale, and bonds, with good security, required of the purchasers.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, executor.

The purchasers at the different sales of the negroes and personal estate of Joseph and John Smith, deceased, are desired to take notice, that their bonds will in a very short time become payable, and that no indulgence can or will be allowed to any person. I shall constantly attend at the county courts of Henrico and Hanover, and the meeting of merchants in Williamsburg, in order to receive payment. Those who have open accounts on the books of John Smith, deceased, are once more requested to come and settle.

FOR SALE,

And to be entered upon at **CHRISTMAS** next, **A** VERY valuable tract of **LAND** in King William county, on Pamunkey river, adjoining the land of the late Mr. John Smith, of Hanover county, deceased, containing 800 acres, more or less, the soil is very rich, and exceedingly well adapted for wheat, corn, or tobacco, particularly the first and second, being low grounds; and there is a considerable quantity of high grounds. It has plenty of good pine and oak timber upon it, convenient houses, and is in good order for cropping, is about two miles from Hanover town, and very convenient to church and two mills. Any person inclinable to purchase may be shewn the land by applying to Mr. Christopher Taliasterro, or Mr. William Jones, who resides near the same, and the terms may be also known by applying to these gentlemen, or to the subscriber.

tf THOMAS JONES.

To be **SOLD**, together or in parcels, **T**HAT fertile and well timbered tract of **LAND**, lying in Princess Anne county, known by the name of **GIBBS'S WOODS**, whereon are several settlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, Esquire, grandson of the late governor Gibbs now stands seized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heiress of the said governor Gibbs. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamsburg, who will give an undoubted title. tf

To be **SOLD**, on the premises, on the third Thursday in June next,

THE very profitable **ORDINARY**, belonging to the subscriber, at King William courthouse, with 600 acres of very valuable **LAND** adjoining to it. The place is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe it, or to point out the advantage of its situation, which is so central that it is daily resorted to by travellers from all parts; so that it has constant custom. The ordinary, and some small tenements on the land, have rented for 170l. a year, and are now well worth 200l. a year, or more. The purchaser may have possession the first day of November next, and is to pay one-fifth of the purchase money that day, and one other fifth annually after, until the whole is satisfied. Bond, with good security, for the payment thereof, must be given to the subscriber, who will treat privately with any person inclined to purchase before the day of sale.

JOHN QUARLES.

FOR CHARTER,

THE ship **CASAR**, William Wetherald, master, burthen about 450 hogheads of tobacco, now lies at Norfolk, and has made but one voyage. Apply to said master. tf GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

On board of said ship is a quantity of Whitehaven **COAL**, of the best quality, which will be sold very cheap. Apply to Mr. Joseph Kidd, in Williamsburg.

For WHITEHAVEN,

THE ship **OLIVE**, Captain William Barfrais, lies at Broadways, on Appomattox, will sail early in April, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, can take in about one hundred hogheads of tobacco, on liberty of consignment. For terms apply to Mr. Bolling Starke, in Petersburg, or us at Norfolk.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

KING HEROD

STANDS at Rosegill, and will cover mares at **FOUR** POUNDS the season. Those who send mares must send the money, otherwise they shall not be left. The valuable qualities, and the pedigree, of this horse, are sufficiently notorious.

RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

To be **SOLD**, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of **LAND** containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Pianketank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE,

THE public **STOREHOUSE** in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber. THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of **LAND**, adjoining each other, or both sides of Chappawamick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for dropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A particular description will be unnecessary, as it is probable that any person inclinable to purchase will view the mises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expense of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to THOMSON MASON.

GODOLPHIN,

A FULL blooded horse, by **FEARNOUGHT**, an imported mare, will stand this season at Richard Taylor's, near Petersburg, to cover mare **TWENTY SHILLINGS** the leap, or **THREE POUNDS** the season, payable in October next. Those gentlemen who are inclined to send mares may be assured that the greatest care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for any that shall get away.

GEORGE BAYLOR.

RUN away, from Neabico furnace, the 10th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named **BILLY**, or **WILL**, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, Esquire. When I tell the public that he is the same boy who for many years used to wait on me in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertness, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the less occasion for a particular description of him. However, as he is now grown to the size of a man, and has not attended me for some time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable swing in his walk, but is much more so by a surprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almost every body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the truth. He has a small scar on the right side of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite straight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig shirt, mixed blue sale stockings, country made shoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any sort of business, and for some years past, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a stone mason, and a miller, as occasion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profess. I have some reason to suspect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being sent by me on business. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, or to his master, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or secure him so as to be had again, shall have treble what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid. tf THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich **TOBACCO LAND**, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable **GRIST MILL**, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good **COLOGNE MILL-STONES**, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expense of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, RO. C. NELSON.

Authentic PROCEEDINGS of the BRITISH PARLIAMENT,

April 18.

Mr. Rose Fuller made a motion, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the duty on tea imported into America, in order to see whether a repeal of that act will not be necessary, before the second Boston bill passes. He prefaced his motion with a long speech in favour of repealing the act.

He was answered by Mr. Cornwall, who spoke a considerable time against the motion.

The other speakers were Lord Beauchamp, Lord North, Colonel Barre, Mr. Burke, solicitor general, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Dowdeswell, &c.

The chief arguments used in favour of the motion were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all the disturbances in America.

The arguments on the other side were, that it was not proper time now, neither did they think that the repeal of the tax would answer the end proposed.

After a warm debate, the house divided between 11 and 12 o'clock, when the numbers were 49 for the motion, 181 against it.

The gallery doors, both at top and bottom, were locked all day, and no stranger admitted.

April 21. Lord North presented to the Speaker several extracts of letters, and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts Bay." The bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, and observed that it breathed nothing but a spirit of despotism throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic system which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deserved every act of injustice administration had hitherto devised to inflict on them, if they were such creatures, such mean abject wretches, such tame, willing slaves, to submit to the present bill; that the proposed mode of trial was the most extraordinary that was ever heard of, for who were the persons who could be prevailed on to come to England, to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boston? And, sure, to force them to make such a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North said that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be solely dependent on its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished, and hoped, there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that though it was asserted, with some degree of confidence, that there were letters received from Boston, of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East India company for the losses they had sustained, he was sorry to inform the house that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard this ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed; if they refused to perform their duty or obey their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would, in all probability, be equally liable to suffer.

Previous to the question being delivered to the chairman, Lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that, in that case, they should be brought to Great Britain, the expense to be paid by the public. He informed the committee, that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that general Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the province; and, in conformity to this arrangement, governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Colonel Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove, but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragooned out of them, and scorned to be slaves; that if the general must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but, for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the present governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Solicitor General observed that the objection raised to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly considered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy, and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of the Suffolk smugglers, it had been found necessary; and that their crimes and that of the Bostonians were in a great measure similar.

Captain Phipps expatiated largely on the merits of general Gage. He urged many powerful reasons against bringing the offenders to be tried in Great Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of governor Hutchinson, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and said the public were very little indebted to him at either side of the Atlantic.

Mr. T. Townshend agreed with captain Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the personal character of governor Hutchinson, on whom he bestowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in several lights, with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the captain, relative to either the integrity or abilities of Hutchinson. He meant not, he said, to reflect on general Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but since he was to go, he wished he had been sent with the fleet, not before it.

Honourable Mr. Montague was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means sparing of families, suited to an university education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but with that tender conciliating measure might be adopted, and said, that although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty an affair of so much delicacy, and to great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van centented that to adopt lenient measures would be the summit of folly, if not pusillanimity; that the inhabitants of Boston were in a state of actual rebellion, and deserved punishments suited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a second time on Monday next, and to be printed for the use of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusetts Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

Lord CHATHAM'S speech in the DECLARATORY BILL of the four rights of Great Britain over the colonies.

WHEN I spoke last on this subject I thought I had delivered my sentiments so fully, and supported them with such reasons, and such authorities, that I apprehended I should be under no necessity of troubling your lordship again; but I am compelled to rise up and beg your further indulgence; I find that I have been very injuriously treated; have been considered as the broacher of new fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and subversive of the rights of parliament. My lord, this is a heavy charge, but more so when made against one stationed as I am in both capacities, as P— and J—, the defender of the law and the constitution. When I spoke last, I was indeed replied to, but not answered. In the intermediate time many things have been said. As I was not present, I must now beg leave to answer such as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmost importance, and in its consequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the strictest review of my arguments, I re-examined all my authorities, fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, publicly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion; but my searches have more and more convinced me that the British parliament have no right to tax the Americans. I shall not therefore consider the declaratory bill now lying on your table; for to what purpose, but loss of time, to consider the particulars of—, the very existence of which is illegal, absolutely illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature, contrary to the fundamental laws of this constitution, grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a constitution on whose foundation and center is liberty, which sends liberty to every subject that is or may happen to be within any part of its ample circumference. Nor, my lord, is the doctrine new, it is as old as the constitution; it grew up with it, it is its support; taxation and representation are inseparably united; God hath joined them, no British parliament can separate them; to endeavour to do it is to stab our very vitals. Nor is this the first time this doctrine has been mentioned; seventy years ago, my lord, a pamphlet was published, recommending the levying a parliamentary tax on one of the colonies. This pamphlet was answered by two others, then much read; these totally deny the power of taxing the colonies; and why? Because the colonies had no representatives in parliament to give consent; no answers, public or private, were given to these pamphlets, no censure passed upon them; men were not startled at the doctrine as either new or illegal, or derogatory to the rights of parliament. I do not mention these pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myself from the imputation of having first broached this doctrine.

My position is this, I repeat it, I will maintain it, to my last hour, taxation and representation are inseparable. This position is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itself an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own; no man has a right to take it from him without his consent, either expressed by himself or representative. Whoever attempts to do it attempts an injury; whoever does it commits a robbery; he throws down and destroys the distinction between liberty and slavery. Taxation and representation are coeval with and essential to this constitution. I with the maxim of Machiavel was followed, that of examining a constitution at certain periods, according to its first principles; this would correct abuses, and supply defects. I with the times would bear it, and that men's minds were cool enough to enter upon such a task, and that the representative authority of this kingdom was more equally settled. I am sure some histories, of late published, have done great mischief; to endeavour to fix the era when the house of commons began in this kingdom, is a most pernicious and destructive attempt; to fix it in an Edward's or Henry's reign is owing to the idle dreams of some whimsical, ill judging antiquarians. But, my lord, this is a point too important to be left to such wrong headed people. When did the house of commons first begin? When, my lord? It began with the constitution, it grew up with the constitution; there is not a blade of grass growing in the most obscure corner of this kingdom which is not, which was not ever represented since the constitution began; there is not a blade of grass which, when taxed, was not taxed by the consent of the proprietor.

There is a history, written by one Carter, a history that most people see through; and there is another favourite history, much read, and admired. I will not name the history; your lordship must know whom I mean, and you must know from whence he pilfered his not only concerning the first beginning of the house of commons, but my lord, I challenge any one to point out the time when

any tax was laid upon any person by parliament, that person being unrepresented in parliament. The parliament laid a tax upon the palatine of Chester, and ordered commissioners to collect it there, as commissioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatine refused to comply; they addressed the king by petition, setting forth, that the English parliament had no right to tax them, that they had a parliament of their own, they had always taxed themselves, and therefore desired the king to order his commissioners not to proceed. My lord, the king received the petition; he did not declare them either seditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea, and they taxed themselves. Your lordship may see both the petition and the king's answer in the records in the tower. The clergy taxed themselves. When the parliament attempted to tax them, they stoutly refused, said they were not represented there; that they had a parliament of their own, which represented the clergy; that they would tax themselves; they did so. Much distress has been laid upon Wales, before it was united as it now is, as if the king, stippling in the place of their former princes of that country, raised money by his own authority; but the real fact is otherwise; for I find that long before Wales was subdued, the northern counties of that principality had representatives and a parliament or assembly. As to Ireland, my lord, before that kingdom had a parliament, as it now has, if your lordship will examine the old records, you will find that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the Irish sent over here representatives; and the same records will inform your lordship what wages those representatives received from their constituents. In short, my lord, from the whole of our history, from the earliest period, you will find that taxation and representation were always united; so true are the words of that consummate reasoner and politician Mr. Locke. I before alluded to his book; I have again consulted him; and finding that he writes so applicable to the subject in hand, and so much in favour of my sentiments, I beg your lordship's leave to read a little of his book.

"The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his own consent." Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worth your lordship's serious attention. His principles are drawn from the heart of our constitution, which he thoroughly understood, and will last as long as that shall last; and, to his immortal honour, I know not to what, under providence, the revolution and all its happy effects are more owing than to the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For these reasons, my lord, I can never give my assent to any bill for taxing the American colonies, while they remain unrepresented; for as to the distinction of a virtual representation, it is to us as absurd as not to deserve an answer; I therefore pass it over with contempt. The forefathers of the Americans did not leave their native country, and subject themselves to every danger and distress to be reduced to a state of slavery; they did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother country; by her they expected to be defended in the possession of their property, and not to be deprived of it; for should the present power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own; or, to use the words of Mr. Locke, "what property have they in that which another may by right take when he pleases to himself?"

L O N D O N, April 14.
YESTERDAY, about three o'clock, an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, in Cleveland Row, from North America, which was sent to his Majesty at St. James's.

A letter from Newport, Rhode Island, dated March 12, says, by an express from Philadelphia and New York last night, we are informed that they are come to a resolution to take the post office out of the hands of government, and to appoint new regulations themselves; it will doubtless be universally adopted over all America, and I think it is probable they will soon take the customhouse into their own possession, and ship home the commissioners.

The budget is intended to be opened on Wednesday, the 27th instant. The surplus of the sinking fund amounts to 2,400,000. and 1,500,000. at 3 per cent. consolidated annuities are proposed to be paid off, with a lottery, on a new plan.

They write from Amsterdam that the directors of the Dutch East India company have just received the disagreeable news of their return ships from Batavia being lost, and that several had run on shore, in a violent storm which happened in October last; by which the company has sustained a very considerable loss.

There is a report that parliament will not be prorogued this year, but be kept sitting during the summer by adjournment, from an apprehension that the affairs of Europe, or America, or both, may require their sudden interposition and assistance.

The true reason of sending so many forces from hence, and from Ireland, to Boston, is because it is thought improper to draw the forces from other parts of America, as was at first intended.

General Gage is invested with full power to appoint all officers to the state; therefore the assemblies of the people of the province will be useless; if this system is suffered, they consent to the arbitrary doctrine of despotic tyranny.

We are informed that the teas exported to America the year before the duty took place amounted in value to 122,000. but that in 1769, the first year the law took effect, the export decreased 86,000. which was in the exact proportion of two thirds, the amount of the teas sent to America that year being no more than 44,000.

All the marching regiments of foot are now recruiting, with the utmost diligence, to complete their respective corps without delay.

The bill to alter the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay is, in substance, as follows: The council to be chosen no longer by the house of representatives, as the charter directs, but by the king in his privy

council, and to subsist during his majesty's pleasure. The judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, to be chosen by the governor and council, with a power to the governor to remove them without the advice of his council. The manner of choosing the juries is altered, and no town meeting to be held but the annual one.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that as the people of America are not represented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that, from necessity, we must regulate and direct the system of commerce.—The people of America think so too.

Last Thursday arrived at Plymouth eight transports, which are to take on board, for Ireland, the 20th and 23d regiments of foot.

A committee of the lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progress of rebellion in America since the year 1766. The earls of Sandwich and Buckinghamshire are the leading lords in this commission.

Governor Hutchinson, we hear, has already been acquainted that he must prepare himself for a parliamentary enquiry as soon as he arrives in this kingdom.

When the late lord Chesterfield was extremely ill a very handsome lady was talking with him, and the suddenly exclaimed, "I am as cold as death!" If so (he answered) I shall have no objection to his embraces.

TO THE ARCH TRAITOR HUTCHINSON.

It is to be hoped that you have now wreaked all your malice against the place of your nativity. You are now going to leave it in ruins. But know! if the curses of a whole people can have any effect, you will never have another peaceful moment. You were nourished, cherished, and, as it were, dandled on the knees of tenderness and affection, and in return, you have plotted the ruin of your country. If you have any of the feelings of humanity, not to say christianity (for I believe you an infidel, notwithstanding all your hypocritical pretences) you must reflect with horror upon your conduct, and I expect to hear soon that you are become a *MAGOR MISERABLE*, and your own executioner. Be that as it may, you will be filed, *hostis humani generis*; and your name handed down for an execration, and a curse, a hissing, and a proverb of reproach, to all future generations!

BOSTON, May 16.

A CORRESPONDENT observes that there was never more unanimity than appeared in Faneuil Hall last Friday; and he adds, that it was as perfect as human society can admit of.

It is an inexpressible grief that Mr. Hancock's ill state of health would not permit his attendance in Faneuil Hall on Friday last. We pray God he may be able to attend the general assembly at the approaching session.

By letters from Marblehead and Salem we are assured that a number of the capital merchants in those towns are resolved to haul up their vessels till the harbour of Boston shall be free.

The patriotic merchants of Newberry port have exhibited a noble example in the following spirited resolution, viz. "That we will, in case the other provinces on the continent shall join the measure, or even if all the other sea port towns in this province will come into it, lay up all our vessels, as they come in, after the 14th of June next, and that we will neither import or export any one article of merchandise or produce to the southward of South Carolina, more especially that we will break off all trade to and from the West Indies, or any part of Great Britain or Ireland, and that this resolution we will continue in till the town and port of Boston is again open and free to go in and out of, or till the disputes between this continent and Great Britain are settled upon such a basis as that we and our children may enjoy all those privileges we are contending, and reasonable men ought to contend for."

May 19. It is said colonel Leslie is to be lieutenant governor of this province.

The four regiments expected are, it is said, to be quartered at Castle William, Salem, and Marblehead.

Several capital towns, in and near this province, are determined to stand by their brethren in Boston.

It is reported that a tea ship from London to Halifax was lost on the Isle of Sable, and every soul perished.

We hear that the town of Salem, in a remarkable full meeting, have unanimously resolved to concur with the town of Boston; also that the colony of Connecticut are determined to stand by their brethren in Boston. It is reported that the assembly, postponing all other business, have taken this matter into consideration, and it is said proposals are made for raising 20,000*l.* there for the relief of the distressed in Boston. One gentleman of that colony has offered to send a sloop load of wheat gratis.

On Tuesday the 17th his excellency general Gage landed at the long wharf, where several of his Majesty's council of the house of representatives, and many of the principal gentlemen of the town, together with the company of cadets under arms, waited his arrival, and escorted him to the council chamber. The troop of horse, the company of artillery, the company of grenadiers, and the several companies of militia under arms, saluted him as he passed. His commission was read, and after the usual ceremonies, he was sworn in governor and vice admiral of the province. His proclamation for continuing all officers, &c. in their places till further orders, was then read by the high sheriff, which was answered by three huzzas, firing the cannon from the battery and artillery company, and three volleys of small arms. After receiving the compliments, &c. and reviewing the militia, he was escorted to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided at the expence of the province. After dinner, and drinking several loyal toasts, his excellency went to the Province House, where, we hear, he is to reside a few days at least.

On Wednesday the freeholders and other inhabitants met at Faneuil Hall, and the committee that had been appointed to receive and consider the proposals for the support and employment of such as will be sufferers by the cruel edict of the British parliament, reported that several judicious proposals had been made, and that they conceive ways and means may be found for the relief of such inhabitants in time of distress. They recommend

patience, fortitude, and a trust in God; desire further time to make a report, and expect encouraging news from the sister colonies. Previous to the adjournment; the town thought it their duty to pass the following votes, viz. 1st, that the trade of the town of Boston has been one essential link in that vast chain of commerce, which, in the course of a few ages, has raised New England to be what it is, the southern provinces to be what they are, the West Indies to their wealth, and the British empire to that height of opulence at which it now stands; 2d, that the impolicy, &c. of the act aforesaid, exceed our powers of exprellion, and therefore we leave it to the censure of others, and appeal to God and the world.

The town of Providence have voted that they consider themselves and all the colonies as equally sufferers with Boston, and will act accordingly, with the greatest firmness, as soon as a plan shall be agreed on. They propose an entire stoppage of all trade with Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, and Africa.

NEW YORK, May 26.

IN consequence of the advertisement inserted in our last week's paper, a great congress of the inhabitants met at the coffeehouse on Thursday last, to confirm or alter the nomination of a committee to correspond with our sister colonies, when Mr. Isaac Low addressed his fellow citizens in the following words:—"Gentlemen, you have been duly apprized both by hand bills and advertisements in this day's papers of the intention of your present meeting. I hope, gentlemen, you will manifest by your conduct that you are actuated by the dictates of calm reason only, in the choice of the committee I am to propose for your approbation. It is but charitable to suppose we all mean the same thing, and that the only difference amongst us is, or at least ought to be, the mode of effecting it; I mean the preservation of our just rights and liberties. Let us then call down wisdom to our aid, and endeavour to walk in her hallowed paths. Zeal in a good cause is most laudable; but when it transports beyond the bounds of reason, it often leaves room for the most bitter reflection. We ought, therefore, gentlemen, to banish from our hearts all little party diffentions, feuds, and animosities, for to our unanimity and virtue we must at last recur for safety; and that man will approve himself the best friend to his country whose highest emulation is to inculcate those principles both by precept and example."

General Lyman, with all his settlers, are safe arrived at their settlement on the Mississippi, and are in high spirits.

Since the meeting at the coffeehouse on Thursday last, the merchants and mechanics, who were opposed to the committee of correspondence, consisting of fifty one persons, have, for the salutary purpose of union among ourselves, agreed to that number.

At 10 A. M. on Monday last, they met at the coffeehouse, and after appointing a chairman, secretary, and doorkeeper, and agreeing upon sundry regulations for their government, the letters from Boston and Philadelphia were read, and a committee appointed to draw and report a draught of an answer to the first at 8 P. M. to which the grand committee were then adjourned. And at 8 P. M. the grand committee met according to adjournment, and the committee appointed to draw the answer to the Boston letters, reported a draught, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed and forwarded with the utmost dispatch. On Tuesday it was delivered to Mr. Paul Revere, the express from Boston, who immediately set out on his return. A copy of it was ordered to be transmitted by the chairman to the committee of correspondence for the city of Philadelphia. We are informed this letter proposes to the people of Boston that a congress of the colonies should be convoked without delay, to direct and determine the measure to be pursued for the relief of the town of Boston, and the redress of all the American grievances.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

THIS being the first day of June, when the inhabitants of the town of Boston, our brethren and fellow subjects, suffering in the common cause of liberty, are to have their port and harbour shut up, and to be excluded from all commercial intercourse, except an allowance of wood and provisions, just necessary to keep them from perishing with want and cold, in consequence of an act of parliament lately passed for that purpose, many of the inhabitants of this city, of most denominations, propose to express their sympathy and concern for their distressed brethren, by suspending business on THIS DAY, and will be glad of the concurrence of such of their fellow citizens as approve of the measure.

It having been suggested that the first day of June, which will be so distinguished an era in the American history, when the Boston port bill is to take effect, should have some particular notice taken of it, a number of persons, composed of the members of all societies in this city, met, and unanimously agreed that it would be proper to express their sympathy for their brethren at Boston, by suspending all business on that day. Such a pause is intended, not only to shew the real concern we feel for the distresses of our brethren and fellow subjects, but to give an opportunity of seriously reflecting on our own dangers, and the precarious tenure of our most valuable rights.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Glasgow to his friend in this city, dated March 14.

"The distresses of the common people here is deeper and more general than you can imagine. There is an almost total stagnation in our manufactures, and grain is dear; many hundreds of labourers and mechanics, especially weavers in this neighbourhood, have lately indentured and gone to America, to be employed in the work of that country for full four years. If any of your colonies desire to set up manufactures of linen, of stamping, &c. they have now an opportunity as favourable as they could wish for. They may immediately get from this country plenty of workmen as well skilled in these manufactures as any they will leave behind. But, I hear, it is affirmed by many, that poor people in general are like to be as unhappy in America as at home. Some of our half poli-

ticians were so far left to themselves, that they wrote lately to a secretary of state with the view of stopping emigrations to America by some coercive act. Letters were wrote by sheriffs to the Highland ministers, desiring them to make up lists of all who had emigrated from their respective parishes for two years past. The Highland clergy (some of them at least) were alarmed, imagining there was some design to make them tools of oppression and tyranny. The aim is silly beyond measure, for if such an act was made, it would have just the contrary effect to what was intended by it."

MARYLAND RESOLVES.

I. **RESOLVED**, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the town of BOSTON is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importation from, and exportations to, Great Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

III. Resolved, therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be in oath.

IV. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great Britain until the said act be repealed.

V. That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VI. That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, junior, William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 9.

At a meeting of the freeholders, merchants, and other inhabitants, of the county of Prince William, and town of Dumfries, at the courthouse of the said county, on Monday the 6th day of June, 1774.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that no person ought to be taxed but by his own consent, expressed either by himself, or his representatives, and that therefore any act of parliament, levying a tax to be collected in America, depriving the people of their property, or prohibiting them from trading with one another, is subversive of our natural rights, and contrary to the first principles of our constitution.

Resolved, that the town of Boston, in the Massachusetts Bay, is now suffering in the common cause of American liberty, and on account of its opposition to an act of the British legislature for imposing a duty upon tea to be collected in America.

Resolved, that as our late representatives have not fallen upon means sufficiently efficacious to secure to us the enjoyment of our civil rights and liberties, that it is the undoubted privilege of each respective county (as the fountain of power from whence their delegation arises) to take such proper and salutary measures, as will essentially conduce to a repeal of those acts, which the general sense of mankind, and the greatest characters in the nation, have pronounced to be unjust.

Resolved, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that until the said acts are repealed, all importation from, and exportation to, this colony, ought to be stopped, except with such colonies or islands in North America as shall adopt this measure.

Resolved, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that the courts of justice in this colony ought to decline trying any civil causes until the said acts are repealed.

Resolved, that the clerk of this committee transmit copies of these resolves to both the printers in Williamsburg, as also to the printers in Annapolis and Philadelphia, to be published in their newspapers.

Per order, EVAN WILLIAMS, Cl. Com.

Letters received by his excellency the governor, last night, by express, from captain Connelly, commandant at Pittsburg, assure us, that the Shawanese Indians have openly avowed their sentiments in declaring war with the white people, to revenge, as they say, the unfriendly treatment which they have of late received; it seems they have scalped one of the traders, and detained many who were in their towns. It also appears, that the Cherokees will join them; many other nations intimate that they will likewise assist in the prosecution of a war against us. For the protection of the inhabitants, captain Connelly has sent out parties, who are to convene themselves at the mouth of Whaling Creek, with a view, if it should appear expedient, to go against the upper Shawanese town. The inhabitants about Pittsburg are now in the greatest confusion, and in every other respect in a truly pitiable situation; they are all gone from their former residence, and secured themselves in the best manner they could, as low as Old Town, on Potowmack.

We learn by a gentleman from South Carolina, that the late frost has been as destructive in that province as in Virginia. He also reports, that the people there are very warm in favour of the Bostonians, and that they are determined to assist them to the utmost of their power.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY for the advancement of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE are desired to meet at the CAPITOL, on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

ADVERTISEMENTS omitted in this week's paper will certainly appear in our next.